FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 081 28 April 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Envoy Meets With NATO Allies on SALT II Treaty AA 1
U.S., USSR Complete 2d Round of Chemical Weapons Talks AA 1
U.S. Plans To Develop Mobile MIRV Missile AA 1
U.S. Tests Antimissile Weapon 20 April AA 2
Comment on U.S. Linkage of Nuclear Tests, Treaty [Ivanov] AA 2
Kornilov on Test Ban, Contrasting Soviet, U.S. Stance AA 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 Apr]
Reliance on Policy of Force 'Doomed to Falure' AA 5
[Yeshchenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Apr]
France Sets Off Underground Nuclear Test AA 7
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Cited on Conventional Arms Cut AA 7
Soviet General Addresses Stockholm Conference AA 8
Korionov Scores Third Nevada Nuclear Test AA 8
[PRAVDA 24 Apr]
Disarmament Conference Spring Session Concludes AA 9
[Tsvetov]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Kulikov Chairs Warsaw Pact Military Council Session BB 1
[PRAVDA 26 Apr]
Meets Jaruzelski [PAP] BB 1
Libya Negotiating To Join Warsaw Pact BB 1
[Kuwait KUNA]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NATO Exercises in Mediterranean, Libya Linked CC 1
World Peace Council Concludes Session in Sofia CC 1
Zhukov Comments [Budapest MTI] CC 1
Officials Elected CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentary on Reagan's Tokyo Summit Trip A 1
Aims Criticized A 1
U.S. To 'Blackmail' Allies [Pashko] A 1
Proposal For Mideast Aid Hit [Konnov] A 2
Further Reportage on U.S., Libya Aggression A 2
Bush Threatens New Strike A 2
Shultz 'Hints' at Armed Acts A 3
Threatens 'Covert Action' A 3
Remarks Noted A 3
U.S. 'Arm-Twisting' for Support A 4
Washington Propaganda Scorned A 5
[Sturua in IZVESTIYA 25 Apr]

Reagan Seeks To Reduce Congress Influence on Pentagon [Yegorov] A 6
'Dangerous Recklessness' of U.S. Policy Examined [Kotov] A 7
Commentator on U.S. Policy of Blackmail, Aggression [Beglov] A 7
Flights Between USSR-U.S. Reportedly To Resume A 8
New U.S. Envoy to Austria Off to 'False Start' [Novikov in IZVESTIYA 19 Apr] A 9

CHINA

Trade, Transport Agreements Signed in Moscow B 1
New River Routes Opened to Trade [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 10 Apr] B 1
Business Information Exhibition Opens in Beijing [PRAVDA 25 Apr] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Reports on South Korean Sinking of DPRK Trawler C 1
DPRK Protests 'Barbaric Attack' C 1
Commentator Views Issues Involved at Tokyo Summit C 1
U.S. To Discuss Terrorism [Afonin]
U.S. Pressure Should Be Resisted [Afonin] C 3
USSR, Japan Sign Protocol on Fishing Quotas C 4

SOUTH ASIA

DRA's Politburo Considers Keshtmand's Moscow Visit D 1
Indian Public Protests U.S. Attack on Libya D 1
Comment on Importance of India-Pakistan Talks [Malik] D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kapitsa Holds Talks With Philippines' Aquino E 1
Dong Sy Nguyen Meets With Aliyev in Moscow E 1
CPSU Agriculture Delegation Visits Laos [PRAVDA 19 Apr] E 1
Briefs: Goods Delivery to SRV E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Chebrikov Returns From 'Official Friendly' Visit to Hungary F 1
Medvedev, Yakovlev Meet Hungary's Berecz in Moscow [PRAVDA 26 Apr] F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage, Comment on EEC Meeting on Terrorism G 1
Talks Controlled From Washington G 1
Libya Condemns EEC Decision To Cut Diplomats G 1
France Joins 'Discriminatory' Sanctions G 1
Italian Sanctions Noted G 2
FRG Unable To Confirm Libyan Role in Bombing G 2
Zamyatin Replaces Popov as USSR Ambassador to UK G 3
Thatcher Willing To Support More U.S. 'Terrorist Acts' G 3
UK Defense Aide on U.S. Nuclear Arms Issue G 3

Dobrynin, Zagladin Receive Cyprus Delegation G 4
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]
Greek Group Calls for Withdrawal of U.S. Bases G 5
N. Europe Friendship Societies Meet USSR Counterparts G 6
[Oyasaar]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S., Israel Agree on Attacking Palestinian Camps H 1
Syria's Al-Asad: Arabs, Moscow Will Oppose U.S. H 1
Syrian Foreign Minister on 'Latest' U.S., Israeli 'Threats' H 2
Commentator Denies USSR Knew in Advance of U.S. Raid H 3
[Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Apr]
Al-Qadhdhafi: No Justification for U.S. Raid H 4
[IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]
Libyan Foreign Minister Sends Letter to UN H 4
TASS Cites JANA on CIA Involvement in London Bombing H 5
Moscow TV Shows Libyans Injured in U.S. Action H 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua Protests Recent U.S. Statements, Actions K 1
'Hypocritical Policies' Denounced K 1
Ortega Interview Cited K 1
Reagan Statement Formally Protested K 1
Chilean Opposition Appeals to Armed Forces K 2
Peruvian Envoy Departs Moscow 14 April K 2
[IZVESTIYA 16 Apr]

U.S. ENVOY MEETS WITH NATO ALLIES ON SALT II TREATY

LD262200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] London, 26 Apr (TASS) -- The Reagan administration has sent P. Nitze, special envoy for arms control issues, to Western Europe in order to clarify for the NATO allies the U.S. position regarding the SALT II treaty. Nitze is supposed to pressure the allies in order to gain their support for Washington's intention to exceed the strategic weapons limits that are fixed in the treaty.

As the London TIMES reports, P. Nitze has consulted with the permanent members of the NATO Council on the SALT II Treaty. The U.S. allies, taking into account that the U.S. program of "nuclear modernization" opens up possibilities for exceeding the limits fixed by this treaty, have spoken out for Washington's strict observance of the clauses of this treaty, the paper notes.

New York, 26 Apr (TASS) -- As the AP reports from The Hague, the Netherlands Government has called on the U.S. Administration to keep the U.S. nuclear potential within the limits fixed by the SALT II treaty.

Addressing a press conference after a meeting with Nitze, Netherlands Prime Minister R. Lubbers stated: We have pointed out to the United States that we would appreciate it if both the letter and the spirit of the SALT II Treaty are observed.

U.S., USSR COMPLETE 2D ROUND OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS

LD280953 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 28 TASS -- The delegations of the U.S.S.R. and the United States completed here the second round of the bilateral exchange of views on questions pertaining to the prohibition of chemical weapons. During the round the Soviet delegation expounded the new proposals on that issue set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin April 18.

U.S. PLANS TO DEVELOP MOBILE MIRV MISSILE

LD251141 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- President Reagan has ordered in a classified directive a study to investigate the question of developing a new mobile multiple-warhead missile, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today, quoting administration officials.

"The new weapon could be developed as a complement to others in the land-based missile arsenal," the officials were quoted as saying.

It is presumed that the new missile should be of the same type as the intercontinental ballistic missile, Minuteman, the backbone of the U.S. nuclear offensive potential.

The President's order convincingly confirms that the Washington administration intends to go ahead with its course toward building up the first-strike nuclear arsenal.

U.S. TESTS ANTIMISSILE WEAPON 20 APRIL

LD262102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The United States, in forging ahead with the implementation of its star wars program, has carried out new tests on an experimental antimissile weapon. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, announced that a missile packed with the latest electronic equipment was launched on 20 April and struck a target at a height of around 5 km.

COMMENT ON U.S. LINKAGE OF NUCLEAR TESTS, TREATY

LD251748 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The United States Administration, on the eve of another nuclear explosion in Nevada, has published a report on the interrelationship between nuclear tests and a nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty. Viktor Ivanov comments:

The Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968 rests on the idea that a limitation of and a stop to nuclear tests would be an important move in the field of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Therefore, it would be right to expect that Washington's report would analyze what has been done and what has not. However, its aims are quite different. Its authors allege that a continuation of nuclear explosions is called to promote the nonproliferation regime and that a ban on nuclear testing would encourage other countries to develop their own nuclear weapons. There is no logic in these statements. Universal truths have been called into question with the only aim to justify the nuclear arms race and the plans for militarizing outer space, of which the program for nuclear testing is part. The administration ignores logic and common sense if they do not correspond with its intentions. It has ignored the opinion of authoritative experts whose conclusions deserve decisive roles in shaping the position of the leadership of a great country on an issue of utmost importance.

Yet the administration has entirely turned a blind eye on the results of research carried out in the United States and Western Europe which were published at the beginning of this month. Prominent experts independently came to the same conclusion that a stop to nuclear explosions would put what can be described as psychological pressure on the other countries and prevent them from going nuclear, whereas the continuation of explosions would promote the perfection of nuclear technology and increase the temptation of other countries to have nuclear weapons, too. The chairman of the American panel who was chief negotiator at the SALT talks with the Soviet Union, Mr Gerard Smith, has said: We are not going to have a real nonpro .eration regime as long as we have an open race with the Soviet Union in strategic arms. He told a news conference that the attitude of the American Government on a comprehensive test ban was a deplorable development.

The administration's intentions to go ahead with nuclear explosions despite the most dangerous consequences they can lead to has caused mounting concern, not only of scientists but also of the Congress and the American population. Eighty percent of the American people have said in opinion polls that they want an agreement with the USSR on a ban on nuclear testing. Congressman Edward Markey has said in connection with the report that the Reagan administration has turned the nonproliferation policy on its head.

KORNILOV ON TEST BAN, CONTRASTING SOVIET, U.S. STANCE

PM181043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSYA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Stop the Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] "The summit meeting has inched open the door into the world of hope. However, this ray of hope greatly alarmed the people connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex! They flung themselves toward this 'door' in order to slam it shut!," said M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in reply to questions put by the Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. Despite the fact that the U.S. President has put his signature to the Soviet-American joint statement, which emphasizes that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that the sides will not seek military superiority, the Washington administration continues to gamble on strength; it rejects or blocks any initiative aimed at delivering the world from the nuclear threat, and it fuels the "anti-Geneva syndrome." This was again borne out by the latest nuclear test carried out by the United States under the code name "Mighty Oak" in Nevada on 10 April.

This militarist action of Washington's evoked universal indignation. This is quite natural. In a situation where mountains of combustible nuclear material have accumulated in the world, the question of ending nuclear tests assumes tremendous importance. You do not have to be a military expert to grasp that ending these tests is a realistic step toward halting and revising the material preparations for a nuclear dual that were started by imperialism. Had the U.S. Administration responded to the Soviet initiative, had it taken the step that all the peoples expected from it, this could have meant the end of efforts to improve nuclear weapons and the beginning of a practical process toward their complete and universal elimination.

It was in light of these circumstances, having carefully considered all the "pros" and "cons," that the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended its nuclear tests more than 8 months ago, on the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedy, and appealed to the United States to follow its example. Our country's positive initiative evoked widespread approval in the world. But how did Washington react? First of all, with an invitation to the opening of a new season of nuclear tests in Nevada, although it is more than obvious that neither Soviet people, nor mankind as a whole, need such spectacles. When the USSR extended its moratorium to 31 March and declared, in response to the joint message of the six nonaligned countries' leaders, that it would not resume tests even after this deadline until the first U.S. nuclear test, the ominous reverberations of new explosions rang out from the test site in Nevada. A total of nine nuclear tests have been carried out in the United States over the past 8 months -- one a month on the average. What is this, if not a demonstration of glaring political irresponsibility and an overt and cynical challenge to the Soviet Union, the peoples of all continents, and the world as a whole?!

When analyzing the numerous statements by prominent politicians and public figures and various countries' press organs today in which they speak of Washington's stance with profound disillusionment and indignation, one cannot fail to notice that many of them directly link the U.S. refusal to join the Soviet moratorium with other aspects of the global U.S. foreign policy course. There is good reason for this. The following are all in the same league: There are the forced preparations in the United States for the implementation of the extremely dangerous "star wars" program, which is directly connected with the nuclear tests and which, if implemented, will lead to an arms race on an unprecedented scale.

Then, there is the continuing deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike weapons -- Pershing and cruise missiles -- targeted on the USSR and its allies and friends; and the plans -- officially admitted by the U.S. Defense Department a few days ago -- to transform a number of West European states into huge dumps of barbarous new-generation chemical weapons, the so-called binary munitions; and the Pentagon's constantly growing budget, which will top $310 billion in fiscal 1987 -- a figure unprecedented in the country's history. All these are links of the same chain, components of one and the same policy. A policy whose architects are not averse to expatiating on their desire to eliminate nuclear weapons, but who in practice have every intention of continuing to threaten mankind with the nuclear sword and keeping the world in the grip of the fear of total destruction.

The aggressive military course of the United States, the country that acts as the driving force of militarism in the international arena, is resolutely rejected by the peoples, but obviously, it plays into the hands of the powerful military-industrial complex. What does this complex, whose interests and aspirations are expressed by the R. Reagan administration, consist of? It is a conglomeration of military-industrial giants working toward war and making billions on the arms race. According to the latest edition of FORTUNE, the U.S. journal of big business, the 1985 profits of the Boeing Aieospace Corporation, a leading Pentagon supplier, increased by 312 percent in comparison with the previous year, while those of General Electric increased by 194 percent, those of General Dynamics by 210 percent, McDonnell Douglas by 176 percent, and Rockwell by 93 percent. The military-industrial complex is also the military and above all, the Pentagon -- the headquarters of the "war hawks" -- in charge of the staffing, equipment, and indoctrination of the U.S. Armed Forces, which are oriented toward aggression. Influential military-bureaucratic groupings occupy key posts on Washington's political Olympus. The sinister alliance between the bomb and the dollar and the dollar and the organs of power -- that is the powerful economic and political force that not only us not interested in detente but, on the contrary, sees a direct advantage in fueling tension. The operation "Mighty Oak" from which Washington, according to Senator E. Kennedy's apt remark, intends to fashion a "big stick" to wage "star wars," confirmed once again that those who wield power in Washington place the imperial ambitions of the military-industrial complex above mankind's interests.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the U.S. ruling circles continue to insist on implementing a militarist line with the aim of acquiring as long and as sharp a nuclear space sword as possible so as to be able to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples. At the same time, they have declared for all the world to hear that this is also the method they intend to use to "exert influence" on Soviet policy. Futile hopes! History has shown time and time again that all U.S. attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union have ended in failure. This was the case with the attempt at nuclear blackmail, in response to which the USSR created its own nuclear shield; and again when the United States tried to outstrip our country in nuclear arsenal potential. We are all familiar with the various kinds of rumors which Western propaganda is spreading around the term "superpower," a term which it, itself invented.

Loyal to its Leninist peace policy, the USSR will continue to consistently and with determination pursue its line aimed at the implementation of the program of comprehensive security to be achieved through disarmament, which was put forward 15 January. This principled line also determines our country's approach to such a key problem as a general and complete ban on nuclear tests. In view of the continuation of nuclear explosions by Washington, we cannot, of course, neglect our own security and the security of our allies. Since, despite all warnings, another nuclear test was carried out in the United States, our country has announced that, henceforth, it considers itself no longer bound by its adopted unilateral pledge to refrain from all nuclear explosions.

However, at the same time, the Soviet Union emphasizes again and again that ending nuclear weapons tests would represent an effective practical step towards the destruction of these weapons and expresses a readiness to return to the question of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions at any time.

It is not yet too late to halt the nuclear arms race, and banning nuclear tests is the best way toward resolving this key task. Time and the development of events will show whether the U.S. ruling circles will display a sense of realism and responsibility, whether they are capable of renouncing their hegemonist political philosophy and militarist doctrines and grasping that the world today is too small and fragile for wars and all kinds of "strong-arm tactics." As for our country, it will continue to persistently struggle for a ban on nuclear weapons tests in the interests of ensuring lasting peace, as the Soviet Government statement emphasizes.

RELIANCE ON POLICY OF FORCE 'DOOMED TO FAILURE'

PM231146 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Single Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Yeshchenko article under the rubric "Imperialism -- Generator of Aggression and Adventurism": "Militarism in a Nuclear Guise"]

[Text] "Let us not cloud the issue by shifting all the responsibility onto our opponents. We must remember that precisely we Americans have initiated the further development of such (nuclear -- author's note) weapons at every turn of the way. We were the first to create and test such a device, we enhance the degree of its destructiveness by creating the hydrogen bomb, we were the first to create a multiple warhead, we rejected all proposals to renounce in principle the 'first use of nuclear weapons,' and we alone -- may God forgive us -- used this weapon against other people, against tens of thousands of defenseless peaceful citizens."

G. Kennan, veteran of U.S. diplomacy, to whom these words belong, is right many times over. It is precisely the reactionary military, the military-industrial circles, and the pathological anticommunists in the United States that bear responsibility for the fact that their country has become the citadel of nuclear militarism -- the most monstrous outcome of 20th-century scientific and technical progress. In the belief that the weighty "nuclear cudgel" is the "superweapon" that will pave the way to the global hegemony of U.S. imperialism, for more than 40 years now its most reactionary and bellicose circles have been instigators of the arms race. According to figures in the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, since the atomic bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki the United States has produced 60,000 nuclear warheads of 71 types for use in 26 arms systems. Some $750 billion has been spent on these purposes. The production complex of the U.S. nuclear infrastructure employs 45,000 people in 36 laboratories and production centers cover a total of 2,000 square miles (which is equal to the area of Delaware State). Nuclear ammunition of 26 different types is assembled and stuffed with charges at 7 military installations.

As for the complex engaged in developing and testing delivery systems for nuclear weapons (aircraft, missiles, artillery, ships), it is almost 10 times more extensive than the complex that produces nuclear charges. The United States has more than 10 ranges for testing these systems. Every year some 100,000 simulated bomb drops, missile launches, and artillery shots are carried out there. The United States also conducts a considerable proportion of its tests on foreign territory.

The Pentagon's nuclear infrastructure, according to the figures of U.S. scientists (U. Arkin) and (R. Fildkhaus), embraces 830 installations, of which 749 are abroad.

Nuclear weapons are deployed in 28 U.S. states and in 8 countries -- Belgium, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, South Korea, Britain, and West Germany -- as well as on the island of Guam. In addition, dozens of countries are in one way or another ensnared in the nuclear threads formed by aircraft flights, visits by ships, and other kinds of U.S. military activity entailing nuclear weapons. All this disfigures the planet and threatens an irreparable disaster.

Considering its must important duty to be doing everything to halt the world's slide toward nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union has undertaken a number of major foreign policy actions. "It was precisely our striving for this goal," M.S. Gorbachev declared at the 11th SED Congress, "that dictated our trip to Geneva, the moratorium on nuclear explosions, and the specific program advanced in January for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. These major initiatives, which accord with the interests of all peoples, were energetically supported by the allied socialist countries and by many states. People have gained hope for a change for the better in the political atmosphere."

However, the nature of the political sentiments at the White House differs fundamentally from the prevailing sentiments in the world community and from the command of the times arms. The U.S. ruling circles are continuing to emphasize the implementation of a militarist policy and the gamble on force in order to dictate their will to other countries and peoples. At the same time, public statements are made that they intend to influence the Soviet Union's policy in just this way. The groundlessness of such means has been proven by the entire history of the imperialist "strong-arm" policy with regard to the Soviet State.

Washington refuses point-blank to end nuclear tests. It is not so difficult to explain this behavior. First, the development [razrabotka] of weapons of a new, "third generation" is in full swing in the United States. Washington considers the creation [sozdaniye] of these weapons to be an importrant task within the framework of achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Second, on the pretext of ensuring the "persuasiveness of the U.S. deterrent force," the Pentagon is in fact carrying out a qualitative improvement of the nuclear forces and creating a first-strike potential. U.S. military programs provide for the creation and deployment of MX, Midgetman, Trident-2, and Pershing-3 missiles; B-1B and Stealth bombers; long-range ground-, air-, and sea-based cruise missiles; nuclear artillery, air defense, and ABM systems using nuclear weapons; and others.

Third, the Pentagon needs nuclear weapon tests to create [sozdaniye] space-strike arms within the "star wars" framework. As U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's report to Congress points out, "The 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is the natural development and the cornerstone of all the changes in our strategic nuclear forces motivated by the search for a more reliable deterrent." That is, dotting the "I's": SDI is regarded as a very important component of the strategic nuclear forces, even though it is ranked as "defensive." "The chief reason enabling us to understand why the United States rejects a comprehensive test ban," the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote, "seems to be that in that case it would have to abandon tests on an X-ray laser under the SDI program. And this laser uses the energy from a nuclear explosion."

Finally, even though the U.S. leaders declare that "nuclear war cannot be won and should not be waged," nevertheless, as the real facts attest, the preparations for one are in full swing. "The underground nuclear test program," Lieutenant General R. Saxer, director of the Pentagon's Defense Nuclear Agency, declared in evidence to Congress, "...is indispensable for assessing the survivability of our military systems in the event of a nuclear war, for forecasting the degree of destruction of enemy military targets, and for developing technology aimed at increasing the survivability and reliability of our forces."

The gamble on achieving nuclear superiority over the USSR, on waging nuclear war, and on ending it on terms advantageous to the United States is nothing more than one of numerous illusions in the system of the Pentagon's military-strategic myths. This is well understood by Americans who know the Soviet Union intimately. "Those who play at war on sand with the theoretical use of nuclear weapons either allow themselves to be dazzled by the latest glittering technology and fail to see the real stae of affairs behind its brilliance or they still subscribe to the opinion that we can intimidate the Soviet Union or make it bow before us by increasing military spending, and, if not, that we can wage and win a nuclear war. Whether intentionally or not, these people are leading us to disaster." This is the opinion of T. Watson, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, and M. Garrison, former deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The nuclear arms race must be halted before it is too late. The Soviet Union will continue to act consistently and persistently in the main areas of the struggle against nuclear war in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Our country advocates preserving the impetus of Paris and Geneva.

We will not let ourselves be provoked; we will not throw fuel on the rekindled bonfire of the "cold war." The Soviet Union advocates an antinuclear policy, not playing at politics in the nuclear age. To counteract the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union counts on the reason of the working people of all countries, on the common sense of ordinary people, on the growing sense of self-preservation, and on awareness of the new realities by politicians and parties, including in NATO countries. At the same time, any hopes that the policy of force with regard to our country can bring its champions any dividends are doomed to failure.

FRANCE SETS OFF UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

LD270835 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 27 TASS -- France today conducted another nuclear test on Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported from Wellington, quoting government sources.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand condemned the blast, saying that "France had thus demonstrated its intention to press on with its nuclear testing program contrary to protests by all Pacific countries.

A comprehensive nuclear test ban, he told an AFP correspondent, would represent a decisive step to putting an end to the arms race.

Last year France staged eight nuclear explosions on Mururoa Atoll.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS CUT

LD270827 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- "The Soviet program for reducing conventional arms in Europe has cut the ground from under the feet of those trying to erect further obstacles in the way to nuclear disarmament," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said in a commentary today.

"In West European capitals," it said, "they are refusing to remove the nuclear web from the continent on account of its allegedly serving to protect Western countries from the 'superior conventional forces' of the Warsaw Treaty."

The paper recalled in this connection that, with France and Spain included in the count, there are 94 NATO divisions confronting 78 divisons of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Europe.

Importantly, a full-strength U.S. division numbers 16,000 to 19,000 and a West German one more than 20,000 officers and men, while an Army division in the Warsaw Treaty countries incudes a maximum of 11,000 to 12,000 servicemen.

Claims of a so-called "armor threat from the East" do not stand any criticism either, the paper said.

The NATO tank pool now includes 17,000 vehicles and another 8,000 (including 3,000 U.S. and 5,000 West European) tanks are in storage in Europe. Added up, the overall number of NATO's tanks is thus not smaller than that of the Warsaw Treaty.

Speaking of the Air Forces, "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" reacalled a report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff as saying bluntly several years ago that the correlation of Air Forces in Europe remained more or less stable.

Stressing that there is a rough parity of general-purpose Armed Forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the paper said that the level of this equilibrium is, however, high and dangerous and so it is essential to take immediate and drastic measures to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe and to strengthen European security.

SOVIET GENERAL ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD251227 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation, addressed today the session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

He touched upon one of the key issues of the conference -- preliminary notification about military activity, in particular, dispatch of troops and Air Force to Europe, which constitute a serious source of threat. These questions are particularly topical in the present-day dangerous international situation, especially in the light of the latest aggressive actions of the United States against Libya.

The Soviet representative stressed that drawing up concrete notification measures, encompassing the whole spectrum of military activity, would accord with the aims of building-up confidence and security in Europe.

Yet, the USA and its closest NATO allies have so far not reciprocated the steps towards reaching mutually acceptable agreements, and this adversely affects the work of the conference.

KORIONOV SCORES THIRD NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

PM251030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Deaf to the Voice of Reason"]

[Text] Yet another nuclear explosion has taken place at the Nevada test site, bringing pain to people's minds and hearts.

It is the 3d publicly announced underground test in the United States this year and the 10th since last August when the Soviet Union prompted by a sense of political responsibility, announced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

Washington's actions can only be seen as a new challenge to people who are demanding an end to the arms race, above all nuclear arms. The U.S. ruling circles are plainly swimming against the current.

Washington's ostentatious behavior shows that it intends to continue sharpening the nuclear sword and holding the people in the grip of fear of total annihilation. U.S. militarists say that they intend to keep increasing the number of nuclear explosions, testing types of so-called "third generation" weapons -- X-ray lasers, super-high-speed nuclear charges, beam weapons, and so forth. It is no secret that these tests are part and parcel of the program to create [sozdavat] space-strike weapons.

In an effort to somehow justify its dangerous course, Washington is concocting a series of "arguments" in favor of continuing nuclear weapon tests. On the eve of the third explosion in Nevada, the administration released to the press the information that a total test ban could... "encourage other countries to start creating [sozdavad] their own nuclear weapons." Evidently, Washington is still scorning calls for an end to nuclear weapon tests not only from the world public, but from the majority of the American people. Indeed, recent public opinion polls show that at least 60 percent of Americans want the United States to join the Soviet Union in banning nuclear explosions. The legislative assemblies of five states have now adopted resolutions in support of a moratorium.

The U.S. ruling circles are testing the world community's will. By refusing to heed mankind's voice, the voice of reason, the instigators of the arms race are assuming a grave responsibility.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SPRING SESSION CONCLUDES

LD252045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The spring session of the Disarmament Conference finished its work in Geneva today. The representatives of 40 states at the conference are discussing the issues of nuclear disarmament, a halt to nuclear tests, the banning of chemical weapons, and the prevention of militarization of space.

Participants in the conference were greatly impressed by Comrade Gorbachev's statement of 15 January setting out a comprehensive program for disarmament up to the year 2000. There was a positive response in conference circles to the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the idea of creating an all-encompassing system of international security which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, and also the recent Soviet initiative on reducing conventional armaments.

Summing up the results of 3 months of work, the head of the Soviet delegation stated with regret that the U.S. side had responded to all these initiatives by nuclear explosions in Nevada, the development [razvertyvaniye] of the star wars program, and finally by its bandit raid on Libya.

KULIKOV CHAIRS WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

PM280912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["On the Results of a Routine Session of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Military Council" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held a regular session, chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, in Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's republic, from 23 to 25 April 1986.

Examined at the session were several current issues related to the present state and development of the armies and navies of the Joint Armed Forces and practical activity of the commanding bodies, and adopted agreed upon recommendations.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1620 GMT on 25 April adds the following: The session was held in a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and comradeship.]

Meets Jaruzelski

LD252009 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- PUWP CC first secretary president of Poland's Council of State, superior of the Armed Forces, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the presence of PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, minister of national defence, Army General Florian Siwicki and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, deputy minister of national defence, Army General Jozef Uzycki, received here today commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the States - parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and members of the military council taking part in its meetings in Warsaw.

Marshal Kulikov informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about the work of the military council of the United Armed Forces of the States - parties to the Warsaw Treaty, underscoring the significance of the current meeting for the cohesion and cooperation of the fraternal armies, for the strengthening of the defensive alliance of the countries of the socialist community.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LIBYA NEGOTIATING TO JOIN WARSAW PACT

LD251102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1008 GMT 25 Apr 86

[All quote marks as received]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Apr (KUNA) -- AL-ITTIHAD, published here today, cited reliable Libyan sources in the Libyan capital as saying that political and military talks have been going on for a week in complete secrecy between Libyan authorities and the Warsaw Pact countries regarding Libya joining the treaty.

The sources have told the paper that "Libya has dicussed with Poland and another socialist country the question of it [Libya] joining the pact. They [the sources] said that the two countries have welcomed the idea and agreed to submit it to leaders of the socialist countries who met in East Berlin last week on the occasion of the GDR SED Congress.

The sources said that "the Soviet leadership had put a number of questions to the Libyan authorities and requested clear answers to them before agreeing to Libya joining the pact, and Libya had put some questions pertaining to the pact's position in the event of Libya being subjected to another U.S. aggression.

The paper also cited unspecified informed sources saying that Poland and the other socialist country were tending to closer points of view and were making efforts to overcome obstacles that may be in the way of Libya joining the pact. The sources said that "most of the pact countries have agreed in principle to Libya joining the Warsaw Pact. However, they said "joining procedures may take time in view of there being political and military considerations which require in-depth discussion, particularly because Libya would be the first noncommunist country and outside Eastern Europe to join the treaty.

The paper added that the Soviet naval units, whose entry into Libyan territorial waters has been announced, have been sent to the ports of Banghazi and Tripoli and the Gulf of Sidra and have begun carrying out joint exercises with Libyan naval units.

NATO EXERCISES IN MEDITERRANEAN, LIBYA LINKED

LD262112 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Nikolay Paktin commentary entitled "The United States Is Dragging Its Allies Into Military Adventures"]

[Text] A group comprising U.S., British, Italian, and Turkish naval vessels, the warships of NATO member-countries, has sailed off to the central Mediterranean for military exercises. At the U.S. Incirlik Airbase in southern Turkey, military exercises have begun that will go on for several days. The Turkish press points out that this military exercise is the largest in the history of Incirlik base. Some 100 F-111 U.S. fighter-bombers deployed in Britain are also participating in NATO's "Elder Forest-86" maneuvers.

All these maneuvers are being carried out at a time when the U.S. Administration has placed on the agenda the issue of delivering a new strike against Libya -- this is how the paper LE QUOTIDIENE DE PARIS interprets President Reagan's statements. According to a report given by well-informed Pentagon circles to CBS television correspondent Martin, it is planned to leave the two U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean for an indefinite period in case the order to deliver a new strike against Libya is issued.

It appears that the aim of the maneuvers is not solely to prepare for a new attack and to test the military bases: The United States has not given up its quest to impart an international character to its piratical actions against Libya. The Reagan administration is now engaged in a policy of arm-twisting toward its NATO allies. There are even voices in Washington that demand sanctions against the NATO allies for not wishing to stay with the United States to the bitter end. The White House residents are well aware that being responsible for international piracy is not at all a pleasant thing; for this reason, the United Staes wants to share this responsibility with its NATO neighbors and to impart an international character to a new U.S. attack directed against Libya. In other words, the United States wants to do something like that which it achieved at the time of the Korean War.

There is every basis for assuming that by holding these maneuvers, the Pentagon and the NATO leadership are trying at this early stage to get the NATO countries used to the idea that it will be necessary for NATO to get involved in the conflict that is being fanned by the United States in the central Mediterranean.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CONCLUDES SESSION IN SOFIA

Zhukov Comments

LD251331 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (MTI) -- Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, head of the Soviet delegation to the Sofia session of the World Peace Council, said in an interview to MTI, "the present extremely intricate international situation calls for major improvement in all fields of our work. I think that this is in the focus of our current session, too.

"The board of the World Peace Council has decided to devote the Sofia session to matter-of-fact, thorough and self-critical discussions about the future work of the movemet with regard to the more intricate international conditions."

Yuriy Zhukov pointed out that the welcome speech of Todor Zhivkov, the message of Mikhail Gorbachev and the telegrams of other statesmen to the World Peace Council included many ideas which promote the solution of tasks facing the movement. The message of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Sofia session stated that the mass movement for peace has enormous reserves to strengthen the new attitude against war and nuclear weapons. This new peace policy approach is based not on the 'image of the enemy', which enhances confrontation, but on the need for joint effort to create a comprehensive international security system. This end is served by the common work carried out by the World Peace Council along with a multitude of other movements and organizations, Yuriy Zhukov said.

"Over the past decade, parallel with the increasing danger of nuclear war, a large number of new anti-war movements have come into being, but several of these do not support the clearcut positions represented by our movement under the influence of the anti-peace propaganda. They fear to cooperate with the World Peace Council which is described in the West as a foreign political tool of the Soviet Union. Therefore, we have to shatter with energetic work, expertise and flexible tactis the misconcept as if common work with the World Peace Council was hindered by some kind of non-existent conflicting interests. We have to cooperate with all those who, although failing to join us, want in earnest to struggle against the nuclear-war danger," said Yuriy Zhukov.

Officials Elected

LD272020 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 27 TASS -- The World Peace Council has ended its session here. On the final day it passed a declaration saying that the USSR's peace initiatives, enshrined in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement, and the comprehensive system of international security which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, enlisted recognition and support of the world public opinion.

The World Peace Council believes that its main task is to invigorate the struggle fr peace, against nuclear armaments, now that the international situation has heightened.

Elections were held to steering bodies of the World Peace Council. Romesh Chandra was re-elected its president. The post of general secretary of the World Peace Council was restored. Prominent Finnish peace fighter Johannes Pakaslahti is now is this post.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S TOKYO SUMMIT TRIP

Aims Criticized

LD251955 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS -- President Reagan today left the United States on an extended foreign tour. He will visit Indonesia where he is to meet with foreign ministers of the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries and will go to Japan to attend a scheduled summit meeting of the "seven".

The White House did not bother to conceal that one of the most important tasks of the current tour, the longest in the five and a half years of President Reagan in power, is to coordinate with U.S. "friends and allies" concrete ways for the implementation of the doctrine of "neoglobalism".

The President himself made it plain that although the Tokyo summit of the "seven" is called an economic one, the central issue on its agenda would be the coordination of efforts within the framework of the "battle against terrorism". Washington is known to use that phrase to describe its interference, including armed intervention, in the affairs of sovereign countries whose policies do not suit the U.S. Administration.

The White House hopes among other things to get its NATO alies and Japan [to] agree to a joint program of action against Libya which came under a criminal raid of U.S. Air Force several weeks ago.

U.S. To 'Blackmail' Allies

LD271836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Vladimir Pashko commentary]

[Text] Western information agencies are paying a great deal of attention to the forthcomng Tokyo summit between the leaders of the seven largest capitalist states, and to the U.S. President's trip to Asia before the meeting. Reporting on the President's arrival in Hawaii, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE highlights Reagan's latest statement, full of threats against terrorists. As is known, for Washington accusations of terrorism merely constitute a pretext to justify aggression and subversion against objectionable regimes. We now go to commentator Valdimir Pashko:

The main task of the United States at the meeting is to get approval for its doctrine of neoglobalism, which is used to justify U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries, including by military means. In so doing, Washington has no intention whatsoever of being satisfied with the verbal assurances of loyalty from its allies. As the State Department statement says, the President will devote most of his attention to practical measures, preferring these to resolute statements.

The allies' attitude toward Washington's imperialist ambitions are well known: Only the Thatcher government was an accomplice to the U.S. piratical action against Libya, in a dash turning -- in the sarcastic words of a Labour opposition leader -- the British bulldog into Reagan's lapdog. The other allies tried to remain aloof from the shameful raid. The strike against Libya will inflict damage upon the entire Western alliance, it was said in Europe. Military actions are not needed, but political solutions, reflecting the opinion of the majority, the West German NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG wrote.

Washington, however, considers majority opinion only when it coincides with its own: In other cases, it resorts to forceful pressure. To judge by all signals the U.S. is using arm-twisting tactics now.

Moreover, it is trying to blackmail its partners with none other than the well-known Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the USSR -- SALT II. THE WASHINGTON POST has just disclosed this, citing an informed official. Knowing the allies' attitude toward this treaty, which, despite the fact that it has never actually been ratified by the United States, continues even today to play a role in limiting the nuclear arms race, the Americans intend to put the matter to them in the following way: Either you support us, or we will refuse to observe SALT II. What about that!

What I have been telling you, comrades, is not just further evidence of the current U.S. leadership's approach to fundamental world problems and methods of dealing with them; it is also the latest reminder to the West of the vital necessity of taking a sober look at what is happening, something the Soviet Union is presistently advocating. Washington's imperialist ambitions constitute a threat to all, including the closest allies of the United States. To remain an observer on the sidelines, and, what is worse, to indulte these ambitions, is unjustifiable myopia.

Proposal for Mideast Aid Hit

OW250545 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast, Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] The White House has announced that, at the forthcoming meeting in Tokyo of the leaders of the seven largest countries in the West, President Reagan will put forth a plan for economic aid to countries in the Middle East. Our commentary follows:

[Konnov] Hello, comrades. Truly, at first glance, there is amazing news. Recently, U.S. warships staged an armed provocation against Libya in the Gulf of Sidra, while American bombers attacked Libyan towns.

Only recently, President Reagan demanded from his Western allies implementation of harsh economic sanctions against this Middle Eastern country. Suddenly, there is a plan for economic aid to the countries of the Middle East, which you see, calls for improving the economic situation and ensuring the security of all countries in the region, without exception. What is this, a delayed repentance, sudden enlightenment, an attempt, so to speak, to atone for their sins? Undoubtedly, this is not the case. The goal remains the same: To subordinate the countries of the Middle East to do its bidding, but to do this not by resorting to military methods, but using no less effective economic weapons. As it is said, if not by the sword then by the dollar. It is known that the countries of the Middle East are facing a whole series of economic problems, primarily tied to the sharp drop in oil prices on the international market. Many of these countries owe huge amounts to their Western creditors. Egypt alone owes in excess of $30 billion. The problem of food is acute in these countries, half of which has to be imported. The United States is trying to play on these difficultiies by putting forth its plan for economic aid to the countries of the Middle East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S., LIBYA AGGRESSION

Bush Threatens New Strike

LD262101 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 26 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush has uttered new threats to independent countries which refuse to obey the U.S. diktat.

Speaking at a convention of the National Rifle Association in New Orleans, he stated the United States would without hesitation deliver a strike against Libya again "in the fight against terrorism". It is precisely such an artificial pretext which is known to have been used by the United States to justify the bombing of the residential blocks of Tripoli and Banghazi. At the same time Bush declared for in every way increasing aid to the counter-revolutionaries that are fighting against the people of Nicaragua.

Shultz 'Hints' at Armed Acts

LD262053 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] San Francisco April 26 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated in an interview with THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper that at the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of major capitalist countries in Tokyo President Reagan intends to persuade his partners into applying joint economic and political sanctions against Libya. He unequivocally made it clear that Washington intended to toughen the unbridled anti-Libyan campaign launched by it. Shultz stated that the USA had lots of various means and that it should work out new ones. One of the means, as is clear from the interview, is the conduct of secret operations. Commenting on the U.S. secretary of state's new threats to Libya, the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) news agency points out that the United States has for several years conducted secret operations against the Libyan leadership headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. UPI specially noted that Shultz hinted at a possibility of new U.S. armed actions against Libya.

Threatens 'Covert Action'

LD280938 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 28 TASS -- George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, who was interviewed by the CBS television network, said that the United States could use against Libya not only military force but also other means, among them, covert action. The head of the U.S. foreign policy department said that "covert action is something that we need to be using" and "it's certainly intended to be disruptive". In an attempt to justify Washington's aggressive policy towards Libya, Shultz went so far as to allege that the United States "gained respect" by launching the recent barbaric raid of the U.S. invasion on Tripoli and Banghazi. "What we did was quite an impressive operation", he said cynically. But when journalists indicated to him that the piratic raid had triggered mass anti-American demonstrations rather than "respect" of the United Nations, the secretary of state tried to contend the opposite.

Shultz also issued threats against other countries. He said, for instance, that "Syria and Iran are both on our terrorist list". He pointed out that at the upcoming conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist states in Tokyo President Reagan intended to press its partners for taking concrete joint action against Libya and other states, which Washington listed among those "sponsoring acts of terrorism". "The words are not the important things", Shultz said. "In the end, our actions will be the things that count".

Remarks Noted

LD251442 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS -- The Reagan administration, having adopted a policy of state terrorism, regards the recent U.S. bandit attack on Libya as a 'demonstration lesson' to all other countries and peoples that for some or other reasons got in Washington's bad books.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking to reporters in the USIA TV programme "Worldnet", again frankly warned that the United States would use "military power in the fight against terrorism" in future as well. Precisely such kind of an artificial pretext was used by the United States to justify the bombing of residential blocks of Tripoli and Banghazi. It is precisely such a label that the Washington administration with ease puts upon any country which, refusing to yield to the U.S. diktat, 'dares' pursue an independent course.

Commenting on this statement by Shultz, analysts and the press point out that it was designed to "explain" the militarist pronouncements by President Reagan in the White House on April 23. The ABC TV network emphasised in this connection that President Reagan gave rise to stormy commentaries by his statement in which he spoke of a possibility of military actions against Syria and Iran. NBC pointed out that the President's statement was so unexpected that it required explanation at a high level.

Analysts make it clear that the confusion in Washington is accounted for by the fact that Reagan publicly expressed what the administration preferred to be silent about in order to keep their interventionist plans secret. The CBS TV network emphasises in this connection that Reagan's assistants are now busy softening somewhat his pronouncements. ABC adds that the Reagan administration would not like to create the impression that Washington already has plans for military operations against Iran and Syria.

However, press reports are indicative of the opposite: NBC said that Iran and Syria had long been on the administration's 'black list'. They are listed after Libya in the category of so-called 'terrorism-supporting countries'. So, the state secretary's statement designed to "soften" the President's pronouncement in actual fact only finally dotted the I's and crossed the T's, confirming that the United States which does not conceal its internventionist ambitions, remains the main threat to universal peace and security, and to the independence of countries and peoples.

U.S. 'Arm-Twisting' for Support

LD271308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0642 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Washington Is Twisting the Allies' Arms" -- TASS headline"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr (TASS) -- In Western Europe, they are realizing more and more that the White House, while hiding behind the false pretext of fighting "terrorism," has embarked on the path of direct interference in the affairs of a sovereign state whose politics do not suit it, and is whipping up dangerous tension in the world. The paper TRUD writes about this in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya. The other day, more fuel was added to the fire by the U.S. President himself, who said that the United States "will be ready to strike blows on Syria and Iran, if it receives exhaustive evidence of their involvement in terrorism."

Washington's arbitrariness has given rise to a wide protest campaign. Demonstrations involving many thousands have been held in all states of the continent. Many trade union centers have condemned it. Thus, at the 89th Congress of the Scottish Trade Union Council which ended on Friday, a special resolution was adopted in which the delegates held up to shame both the U.S. raid and official London's aiding and abetting in the murdering of civilians.

Intimidated by the "campaign of insubordination," Washington has resorted to a tested device: It has set about twisting the arms of its allies, TRUD continues. With calls for Atlantic solidarity and verbal threats to the few unruly ones, high-ranking emissaries from across the ocean have descended on Western Europe.

The working on the allies has yielded certain results: In many government cabinets, criticism of the White House has begun dying down, and under direct U.S. pressure, the "Common Market" has taken a number of discriminatory measures against Libya. In the UN Security Council, a resolution condemning the armed attack on Libya was blocked not only by the efforts of the United States and Britain, but also by France... [TASS ellipses]

At hand is a striving to smooth over the split that has taken shape in NATO "in the name of the ally's duty."

Washington Propaganda Scorned

PM280844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua commentary: "The Smoke of Fires and the Propaganda Fog"]

[Text] The more the smoke of the fires caused by the U.S. air pirates' barbaric bombings of Tripoli and Banghazi clears, the thicker becomes the propaganda fog created by Washington in connection with this act of overt aggression, this glaring violation of international law and of generally accepted human morality. Washington's propaganda smoke screen has many layers, so to speak. It pursues a multitude of aims which have one common denominator -- to mislead world public opinion, whitewash the perpetrators of the heinous crime, and cast suspicion on those who have sided and are siding sincerely and unequivocally with the victims of the aggression, with the victims of "neoglobalism in the shape of bombs." To grope one's way through this fog which smells of putrefaction is not very pleasant, but it is necessary because the triumph of truth is one of the necessary preconditions for exposing and punishing evil. I will touch upon just some of the aspects of the "raids" currently being carried out by Washington's "propaganda aviation." People on the banks of the Potomac would like to drive a wedge between Libya and the Soviet Union which, as is known, resolutely denounced the U.S. aggression aimed at the heart of this Arab state and equally resolutely declared its solidarity with the freedom-loving Libyan people who refuse to bow.

And so a story has been concocted in Washington's cauldron of lies and slander claiming that the Soviet Union knew in advance about the planned U.S. air raid against Libya, it knew but...did not warn Libya! This claim is not just monstrous in terms of moral substance but also absurd from a practical viewpoint. And, of course, completely unfounded. It is common knowledge that the U.S. aggressors, and primarily their strike force in the Mediterranean -- the U.S. 6th Fleet -- had long been "lurking" near Libya's borders, holding endless maneuvers, watching and lying in wait, ready to deliver a missile and bombing strike at any moment, at the first signal from the White House. What kind of "advance warning" can you talk about in circumstances like these? And this is even more true of the flight path of the F-111 bombers which took off several thousand kilometers away from the target of their raid. But perhaps the spy mania in Washington has reached such a height that some people see "Soviet agents" even under the vaults of the U.S. President's Oval Office or in the National Security Council Situation Room?

In parallel, as it were, another cover-up maneuver is being staged to conceal from the U.S. public, or rather first and foremost from the U.S. public, the scale of the losses which the U.S. Air Force suffered during the piratic raid on Libya. Attempts are being made to suppress reports, which are more and more frequently and insistently getting into the press, claiming that the raid on Libyan cities was not quite as successful as the Pentagon would have it in its triumphant communiques. This applies for instance to the problem of the degree of precision with which targets were hit, the effectiveness of the destruction of military facilities, the efficiency of the "performance" as military hardware, and so forth.

"The truth will come out," a Russian proverb says. And neither the smoke of the fires in Libya, nor the propaganda fog in Washington are able to conceal the true face of the aggressors; on the contrary, they expose them even more clearly as the large-caliber gangsters and petty liars they are.

REAGAN SEEKS TO REDUCE CONGRESS INFLUENCE ON PENTAGON

LD251803 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS News Analyst Yevgeniy Yegorov:

President Reagan has addressed a special message to Congress on the issue of reforms in the defence field. One of the aims of these reforms, described by the President as meaningful, is to further lessen U.S. Congress control over the Defence Department, and give the latter a free hand.

The President expressed in his message discontent that too many congress committees are empowered to control various aspects of the Pentagon's activity. It is interesting to recall that a few years ago similar discontent was expressed over U.S. Congress control over the CIA. Then the number of the Congress committees keeping an eye on that espionage department was sharply reduced.

Now the U.S. Armed Forces include various special elements of the type of the "Green Berets" or "Rangers" used for clandestine subversive operations in various parts of the world. In the administration's opinion the less is known about them, the better.

There is no doubt that the immediate pretext for announcing the "reforms" have been the bandit actions of the U.S. militarists against Libya. Albeit a wave of chauvinistic sentiments swept the United States after the villainous strike against Libya, nevertheless questions could be heard in Congress whether the President violated by his uncontrolled orders on the use of armed force against Libya the military powers law [War Powers Act]. The law which somewhat restricts the President's right to conduct military operations, was adopted, for that matter, in the wake of the fiasco of the U.S. military intervention in Indochina. The Reagan administration has long wished to cancel these restrictions.

President Reagan and Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger are exasperated that the Congress refuses to be led by them, and does not display special zeal to endorse the administration's requests on military spendings under the budget for the 1986-87 fiscal year. The Congress members feel that the President has "overdone it" by demanding the astronomical sum of 311.6 billion dollars, albeit, most of the congressmen are far from being against a further buildup of the U.S. military power. The U.S. House of Representatives has rejected this sum, and the Senate Committee on Budget has reduced it down to 295 billion dollars.

And, at last, some Congress committees have angered both the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex by displaying too much interest in the "delicate" relations between the latter. A row has broken out over the machinations and financial abuses, the enormous overcharge on the military orders, and so on and so forth. But the point at issue is a huge "pie"-- orders on new weapons alone will be worth a total of 95.6 billion dollars next year. On top of that, 86.4 billion dollars are to be spent on logistics. Now they would like to stop the Congress's mouth on that issue too.

'DANGEROUS RECKLESSNESS' OF U.S. POLICY EXAMINED

LD270815 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Washington's Recklessness -- 'PRAVDA'" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, April 27 (TASS) -- "Even a cursory review of the U.S. Administration's actions over recent days is enough to see the dangerous recklessness of its policy of dictation-through-strength and military adventures," Boris Kotov said in "PRAVDA" today.

"They have laid bare the substance of U.S. imperialists' 'neoglobalist' doctrine, a doctrine for interference in the affairs of free nations, state-directed terrorism and attempts to take social revenge on a global scale," the commentator continued.

"Its concrete manifestations have been undeclared wars on Afghanistan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola and Mozambique and direct aggression against Libya."

"The fact that as a result of its bombing of Libyan cities the United States has found itself in lonely international isolaton and drawn the anger of all honest people the world over has not cooled the hot heads overseas. The White House chief publicly hinted last week that the United States could, in a contingency, resort to striking massive military blows again -- not only at Libya but also at other countries."

"The United States last week staged yet another nuclear explosion to contribute to the baneful cause of escalating the arms race and heightening international tension," Kotov said, describing the blast as a blatant and cynical challenge to nations, which has underlined the need for imposing a moratorium, after the example of the Soviet Union, and then a full ban on all nuclear testing.

"It is only the perverted logic of militarists," the paper said, "that can produce such ludicrous 'arguments' to justify nuclear explosions as are being brought forth by Washington's staff propagandists.

"A senior State Department official claims, for example, that a comprehensive nuclear test ban will lead to an ever greater spread of nuclear weapons across the world. This is because, he alleges, U.S. allies might become concerned that without testing the U.S. nuclear arsenal has lost its effectiveness and, being scared to death by a 'Soviet military threat', they will decide to acquire nuclear bombs of their own."

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. POLICY OF BLACKMAIL, AGGRESSION

LD271657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] All the words of harsh accusation regarding the barbaric act of aggression against Libya that were expressed from government platforms at the session of the UN Security Council, which was convoked twice this week on the insistence of the nonaligned states, and at numerous protests demonstrations in different ends of the earth, can be summarized in the following fashion: The policy of fist-law and military escapades [avantyura] is on trial.

It was not only residential districts in Tripoli and Banghazi that suffered from U.S. bombs; deep craters gape the whole diplomatic arena, including the course of Soviet-American relations.

Evidence of this in particular, both in our country and abroad, are the telegrams arriving at our editorial office from one Indian newspaper alone. They ask this question: Do we not see in Washington's provocative demonstrations of crude force an open intention to undermine the dialogue begun in Geneva, to wreck the new planned Soviet-American summit meeting?

I think that the answer contained in the way the question is put. On one hand, if you talk about Libya, then here we have yet another attempt by Washington to settle scores with a government it finds unsuitable; on the whole, the picture is such that the United States actions form a chain of provocative acts directed at wrecking the search for an improvement of international relations, extinguishing the hopes born of the Geneva meeting. As has already been said, authoritatively in recent days by the Soviet leadership, a new meeting can take place if it leads to a real shift in disarmament. It is now up to the U.S. Administration to create such conditions. But unfortunately, affairs show that Washington's policy at the moment is going in a diametrically opposite direction. Here is a new example.

Last Thursday, President Reagan let it be understood in his answers to journalists' questions that the list of potential interventions for the U.S. military machine is not confined only to Libya. The answer to the question as to whether Syria or Iran, for example, could come under these kind of strikes was in the affirmative. The United States Secretary of State Shultz, it is true, once tried to tone down the ominous meaning of these words, to reduce all this to an ordinary slip of the tongue. But as we know from the experience of the activity of the current administration: After the threats that are supposed to inadvertently spring from the lips of the boss of the White House -- punish, teach them a lesson, avenge -- follow crude acts of aggression.

To judge by the latest so-called slip of the tongue by the President, not a single sovereign state is immune from them. If we do not achieve an end to this policy of blackmail and aggression today, tomorrow the world may be faced with new cases of U.S. arbitrary rule.

FLIGHTS BETWEEN USSR-U.S. REPORTEDLY TO RESUME

LD251319 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Aeroflot guarantees unconditional compliance with all provisions of the agreement on resuming direct air links between the USSR and the United States.

Two-way traffic is to be started on April 29, Tuesday, when an Ilyushin-62M plane will take off from Moscow's international Sheremetyevo Airport and a Pan American airliner will leave New York city for the Soviet capital.

This information was given by Boris Panyukov, first deputy minister for civil aviation, at a press conference here today.

November this year will mark the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of an agreement on regular air links between the USSR and the United States. The flights were suspended in 1983 due to the American Administration's unilateral decision. The agreement to resume air traffic was achieved at the summit meeting in Geneva.

Soviet planes will fly to Washington and New York, and American ones, to Moscow and Leningrad. Each airline will make four flights weekly.

Aeroflot's IL-62M will fly the route (twice a week at the beginning) with a stop in the Canandian port of Gander.

Pan Am will fly Boeing-747 from New York to Frankfurt-on-Main and then, on Boeing-727, to Moscow and Leningrad.

Aeroflot re-opens its offices in New York and Washington airline, in Moscow and Leningrad. "This development cannot be assessed as other than a postive step towards the normalization of Soviet-American relations in air traffic," Panyukov poined out.

He recalled that Aeroflot planes were now making regular flights along 155 passenger and five cargo international routes. The USSR receives flights by 27 foreign companies from 29 countries.

Panyukov described the performance of the Soviet wide-bodied plane IL-86 which started flying abroad in 1981. "The comfortable airbus will make weekly flights on 19 international routes: In Europe, as well as Karachi, Hanoi, Havana, Lima and other capitals. It is planned to start flights to Bangkok via New Delhi."

Aeroflot changed to summer, that is more flight-packed, schedule from April 1. New lines, Yerevan-Berlin and Minsk-Leipzig will open in June, and Yerevan-Prague, in June.

NEW U.S. ENVOY TO AUSTRIA OFF TO 'FALSE START'

PM240920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent N. Novikov "Rejoinder": "The New Ambassador's False Start"]

[Text] Vienna -- The United States has appointed Ronald Lauder, son of the owner of the major cosmetic firm, as its new ambassador to Austria. It is true that for the past 3 years, Lauder has not been working in the family cosmetic firm, but has been U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense (European and NATO policy).

Even before presenting his credentials, Lauder, Jr., granted a long interview in Washington to the correspondent of the major Austrian paper DIE PRESSE. His tone betrayed the influence of 3 years in the U.S. Defense Department. The future ambassador interfered in the most brazen manner in the purely internal affairs of the sovereign and neutral Austrian Republic. He bluntly stated that Austria must acquire missiles "for the defense of its airspace" and he indicated where it should buy them -- the United States.

The diplomat from the Pentagon did not omit to cast aspersions on the socialist community states. R. Lauder resorted to intimidation in his efforts to persuade Austria of the need to acquire the missiles. Vienna needs missiles, he said, "to prevent the Soviet Government from safeguarding Austria as an expressway to the West."

And what about the terms of the state treaty which was signed by the four powers, including the United States? It says in black and white that Austria is not supposed to have weapons of that kind. Does Washington think that it can cancel international documents with "uncommon ease," as well as occupying Grenada, waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua, and, what is more, perpetrating piratical acts against Libya?

The new U.S. ambassador to Austria has started out on the wrong foot. A false start...

TRADE, TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

OW270030 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Two documents were signed between the Soviet Union and China in Moscow on 25 April. They were a protocol signed between the Soviet Union's (Shialiminsk) Harbor and China's Tongjiang Harbor on transport of foreign trade goods, and an agreement signed between the Soviet Union's Amur River Shipping Bureau and China's Heilongjiang Shipping Bureau on cargo transport techniques, commerce, and other matters for ports on the above-mentioned rivers.

NEW RIVER ROUTES OPENED TO TRADE

PM240950 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 10 Apr 86) p 20

[Own correspondent V. Bavin dispatch: "Amur Route Linking USSR and PRC"]

[Text] Khabarovski -- New international routes have been entered in the map cases of traffic controllers of the Amur River Shipping Line. They lead to PRC ports.

The new international routes for river boatmen in the Far East were opened in accordance with a protocol for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, recently signed in Beijing. River boatmen from both countries have started joint transportation of export-import freight shipments on the Amur and Sungari Rivers. The vessels will deliver soybeans from China to our country, and Far Eastern lumber from ports in the Soviet Amur region to PRC ports.

The transportation of freight shipments to China has been assigned to the crews of motor vessels "Sikhote-alin," "ST-510," and "ST-532" from the Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk fleet exploitation bases and other tugs and barges. By 1990 Soviet-Chinese river shipments along the Amur and the Sungari will have increased at least fivefold.

BUSINESS INFORMATION EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

PM280900 Moscow PRVADA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr -- The traveling exhibition "Business Information From the USSR" organized by the "Vneshtorgreklama" All-Union Association opened here today at the Chinese International Exhibition Center. It features more than 1,000 types of advertising materials from 20 leading Soviet foreign trade associations such as "Tekhmashexport," "Energomashexport," "Avtoexport," and others.

This first traveling exhibition of Soviet advertising materials is being held in the PRC on the initiative of the Chinese International Trade Development Committee. It gives trade and economic organizations an opportunity to become better acquainted with various aspects of the activity of Soviet foreign trade associations.

Apart from Beijing, the exhibition will travel to Nanjing and Guangzhou.

REPORTS ON SOUTH KOREAN SINKING OF DPRK TRAWLER

LD251448 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 TASS -- In violation of all norms of international law, South Korean naval ships opened fire on and sank on April 24 DPRK's fishing vessel "Trawler-1390" of the Kosong fishing cooperative, which was on her way to the home port after ending fishing and was on the high seas east of Kosong. One crew member of the trawler was killed. This is pointed out in the protest of the DPRK's chief delegate to the military truce commission in Korea directed to the chief delegates of the American side.

The barbarous attack of the South Korean military against a peaceful fishing vessel is a pre-planned armed provocation. The militaristic intrigues of South Korea and its patron -- the United States -- against the DPRK are conducive to a further aggravation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, put up an obstacle in the way of the North-South dialoguel All responsibility for the possible consequences of the incident shall be borne by those who organised that criminal action, the protest statement emphasises.

DPRK Protests 'Barbaric Attack'

LD261241 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 TASS -- The barbaric attack, carried out by South Korean naval ships against a fishing boat of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the high seas on April 24, was an inadmissible armed provocation that was heightening tension in the Korean peninsula, said a statement by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of Korea, distributed today.

The statement denied the South Korean side's allegations that the trawler was on an intelligence mission, and pointed out that the vessel was following its normal route on the way to its home port after completing its fishing operation.

The provocative action, the statement said, was organized by Seoul at a time when South Korea was living through an acute political crisis. The authorities were seeking to find a way out by spreading allegations about the so-called threat of attack, launching repressions against South Korea's progressive forces and kindling North-South confrontation.

The DPRK demanded that the Seoul regime strictly punish the direct organizers and participants of the action. All responsibility for the heightening of North-South tension woulkd rest with South Korea, the statement emphasised.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ISSUES INVOLVED AT TOKYO SUMMIT

U.S. To Discuss Terrorism

OW270911 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] You will now hear a commentary by Afonin concerning the upcoming Tokyo summit:

Seven advanced countries of the capitalist world will meet at an annual summit meeting in Tokyo in early May to discuss the important questions facing capitalism today. The participants in the Tokyo summit are faced with no few problems in their relations. For example, their is Japan's trade surplus with the United States, which reached $50 billion last year.

Of course, nobody believes that all these problems will be solved at the upcoming summit. More than 10 summits have been held, but key problems facing capitalism have not decreased in number. At past summits, Japan found itself in a difficult position because of its trade surplus with its trade partners.

Meanwhile, the summit talks among leaders of the seven countries, which were originally aimed at discussing economic problems, have obviously been taking on a political character of late. We can say this about the upcoming Tokyo summit as well.

The Tokyo summit is expected to discuss international terrorism and adopt a resolution regarding this issue. The United States is the major advocate of discussion of this issue at the meeting. International terrorism has recently been assuming an increasingly dangerous nature, and there is no doubt that we must fight terrorism. The Soviet Union, too, has called for such a struggle.

However, the Tokyo summit is likely to handle the question of struggle against terrorism from a totally different angle. As evident from is recent piratic attack on Libya, the United States has been following the line of practicing state terrorism. For Washington, the antiterrorist struggle only serves as an excuse for aribitrarily assuming the role of chastiser or international court judge who imposes bogus sanctions at his own discretion. It also serves as an excuse for enforcing the law of the jungle instead of international legal principles.

It seems that the United States plans to bring up the issue of antiterrorist struggle at the summit in order to force its allies to support its current policy of militarism and aggression. It is evident to everybody that overall peace and security will be threatened if any country is allowed to carry out armed aggression against other countries. What is more, in the Libyan incident, Washington's antiterrorist campaign was a thin excuse for imposing sanctions against a politician whom it does not like.

The U.S. military action against Libya failed to get even the support of most of its allies. Washington appears to be planning to change this awkward situation at the Tokyo summit. In this connection, Japan, the host country, will have an important role to play. Of course, Washington expects the Japanese Government to help rally its allies together. Japan already played a similar role in previous summits. For example, when some European allies were not very enthusiastic about the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in their countries at the 1983 Williamsburg summit, Prime Minister Nakasone supported the plan. The deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe has only accelerated the arms race and increased the danger of war. We can expect similar results if Japan supports the current U.S. policy of aggression and terrorism in the international arena.

There is also the fear in Japan that if the government supports the U.S. attack on Libya, it will greatly aggravate relations with Arab countries, a main source of crude oil, an incomparably important material for Japan's economy.

U.S. Pressure Should Be Resisted

OW251447 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Afonin commentary: "Soviet Proposal Continues to Remain in Force"]

[Text] Listeners: CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev made it clear at the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin on 18 April that the Soviet proposal aimed at abolishing nuclear arms and checking the arms race remains in effect. This proposal to abolish nuclear arms in stages by the end of this century was stated in General Secretary Gorbachev's 15 January statement and was later confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress. In his commentary "Soviet proposal continues to remain in force," Radio Moscow's commentator Afonin states as follows:

As is known to all, the wide-ranging Soviet peace proposal conforming to the interests of all people has brought brighter expectations among the people for an improvement in the political situation. However, such expectations are severely tested today by the U.S. Government's militaristic and aggressive policies in international affairs as indicated by its crimes against Libya, intensified threat to Nicaragua, and stubborn continuation of its nuclear tests. It was just last Tuesday that it conducted another nuclear test.

A simple comparison of Soviet and American policies in the international arena will clarify the whole situation. It is clear to discerning people by now as to who is truly fighting for peace and who is attempting to push the people of all countries down the nuclear abysmal chasm. It can be readily imagined what would remain of human civilizaton should the USSR take actions similar to those of the United States. Fortunately, the USSR is not a country that would take such actions. By nature, such short-sighted and self-centered adventurist policies have nothing to do with socialism. The USSR and all the countries of the socialist community have acted in the past and will act in the future by clearly understanding their own responsibilities.

We will never lose our calmness just because of U.S. militaristic actions. The USSR as well as other socialist countries can be patient enough not to respond to U.S. military provocations. The Soviet peace proposals continue to remain in force. As usual, socialist countries are extending to the West not their fist but their hand. As stressed in the Warsaw Pace states' statement on U.S. piratical attacks on Libya, the current complicated situation in international relations requires all countries to take a particularly responsible approach, bring self-restraint into full play in their policies, and make positive efforts to maintain world peace.

In the near future, the capitalist countries will have a chance to attain these goals. The leaders of the seven advanced capitalist countries are scheduled to hold summit talks in Tokyo to discuss various complicated problems that they are now facing. Is it not possible for the U.S. allies to appeal to Washington and make it take more cautious and responsible actions in dealing with international affairs?

It is well known that the United States has failed to get sufficient support for its actions against Libya from any of its allies except for the Thatcher administration. President Reagan may attempt to seek such support at the Tokyo summit. However, will the participating countries yield to U.S. pressure this time for the sake of the notorious solidarity among the West just as they did at many previous summits since the beginning of the 1980's? Any solidarity cannot be used as a pretext for justifying international piratical actions or for strengthening the nuclear arms race.

It is stated in General Secretary Gorbachev's 15 January statement that the Soviet proposal is made for the whole world. In maintaining peace or in freeing mankind from th danger of nuclear wars, there are no bystanders and everyone is involved. What is important in this case is that all countries, whether big or small, socialist or capitalist, must make their contributions.

This is particularly true in Japan's case, the first country to experience atomc bombing. Japan's contribution to the worldwide struggle to prevent nuclear wars is of particular significance. The self-restraining approach of the USSR and other socialist countries serve as a gurantee that the international community's efforts for peace will not end in vain. The Soviet proposal continues to remain in force.

Moreover, fully determined to fight for peace to the end, the USSR has made a new proposal for defusing international tension. The Soviet Government issued a statemet on 23 April, on the issues of security and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region. For example, it is stated in this statement: The elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century and prevention of space militarization, as proposed by the USSR, would rid the people's of the world and, naturally, in the Asian-Pacific region, of the fear of nuclear and chemical threat, radically change the situation, elevate the security of various countries to a new level, and promote the creation of favorable conditions for the development of reciprocal cooperation.

This is the measure that we have proposed in connection with the fact that the international situation is now developing dangerously toward heightened military tension and intensified nuclear armament.

USSR, JAPAN SIGN PROTOCOL ON FISHING QUOTAS

LD261641 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Terms for mutual fisheries in the 200-mile zones of the USSR and Japan in 1986 are recorded in a protocol signed here today. It provides for equal quotas for the catch of fish by Soviet fishermen in the Japanese ones in the Soviet economic zone (150,000 tons for each side).

The protocol also regulates periods of time, areas and ways of fisheries. When these were being determined, th sides took into consideration a requirement for the rational utilisation of marine resources in the northeastern Pacific.

The signing of the protocol brought to a close the second session of the Soviet-Japanese commission for fisheries. The commission had been set in accordane with the inter-governmental agreement of December 7, 1984. The work of the session, which opened at the end of last year, drew out, as a result of which mutual fisheries were suspended in January. The accords recorded in the protocol signed today enable the fisheries of the USSR and Japan to resume fishery operations in each other's zones.

A settlement of the differences that arose at the session was promoted by a meeting between Valdimir Kamentsev, minister of fisheries of the USSR, and Tsutomu Kata, Japanese minister of farming, forestry and fisheries, who paid a working visit to Moscow at the beginning of this month. Along with mutual fisheries, cooperation between Soviet and Japanese fishermen also covers joint work for the protection, research, reproduction and rational utilization of fish stocks, including salmon ones. These matters will be discussed at a regular session of the bilateral commission for cooperation in the field of fisheries. The session is to be held in Tokyo soon.

DRA'S POLITBURO CONSIDERS KESHTMAND'S MOSCOW VISIT

LD260857 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 26 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Aghanistan (PDPA) has held a meeting here to consider the results of a visit to Moscow by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, a member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR news agency repored.

It was stressed at the meeting that strengthening trade and economic relations with the USSR is of exceptional importance to developing the Afghan economy. High appreciation was expressed for the assistance which the Soviet Union has given and will continue giving to Afghanistan with fulfilling its first five-year plan for economic and social development. It was also pointed out that the Soviet Union's disinterested internationalist assistance to Afghanistan with protecting its national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence is of vital significance.

The Political Bureau spoke highly of the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and noted the complete identity of the views held by the Soviet Union and the DRA on the key problems of the times, especially the issues of defusing international tension and bridling the arms race, which has been reflected in a joint communique adopted after Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand's visit to the USSR. The Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee also expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for fraternal internationalist assistance to democratic Afghanistan.

INDIAN PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD251959 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 25 TASS -- A mass protest demonstration against the U.S. barbaric raids on sovereign Libya, sponsored by the All-Indian Organisation of Fighters for Independence, was held in front of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi today.

The demonstrators shouted slogans "Shame to the U.S. criminal act against Libya", "American imperialism is a threat to universal peace and security" and "Down with Washington's policy of state terrorism", and sent a petition to the embassy. It said the U.S. bandit attack on Libya had revealed yet again Washington's criminal plans in regards to the developing countries and the national liberation movements in the world.

They also demanded that the U.S.A. immediately withdraw its naval forces from the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean and abandon its militaristic policy which threatens the young newly-free states.

COMMENT ON IMPORTANCE OF INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS

BK271536 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] In the concluding phase of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau meeting in Delhi talks were held between Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan and Indian External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat on some bilateral and important international issues.

In this way the continuation of talks between the two countries was maintained. Such talks are essential because the overall relations between India and Pakistan have not yet been able to come out of the tense situation. Exchanges of views are also profitable for the implementation of mutual agreements. There is no alternative to the holding of talks for the solution of existing disputes. What has been achieved with the resumption of India-Pakistan talks?

According to reports in the Indian press, the Indian side did not consider the outcome of the talks very hopeful and they have even expressed some doubts. Such an attitude is rather natural. More than 2,000 persons were arrested last month for violating the Indian borders. It was learned that they were secretly sent from Pakistan to carry out terrorism in Punjab and other parts of India. At the provocation of Pakistan there were several armed clashes recently at the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, and it was learned that its U.S. masters are inciting the Pakistani rulers to indulge in provocative activities. At U.S. insistance Pakistan refused to accept an Indian proposed agreement between the two countries not to grant permission to any third country to set up military bases on their soil. It is obvious that Islamabad's dependence is the foremost reason for its (?fears).

Pakistan's relations with India depend on those promises with which the Islamabad administration is chained and as a result of which it dances to the tune of its military collaborators. The objectives of these promises are clear and were also made obvious with the recent arrival of the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in Karachi. One of the facts that proves how much a matter of concern it is to grant concessions to the Pentagon was the dispatch of the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise, which was anchored near the Pakistani shore, to Libya where the U.S. unleashed an act of piracy on an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. The question arises: What will happen if the government in Washington, which is openly taking shelter in the use of force in international affairs, decides to punish or teach a lesson to another Asian nation after Libya? That nation will face the same consequences as Libya, and there is no guarantee that the Pakistani Administration will not play the role of Mrs Thatcher by granting the use of bases to U.S. military aircraft.

The United States has already acquired many bases in Pakistani territory. The United States is encouraged to develop a special kind of relationship with Pakistan for its supply of arms and loans. If Pakistan's developing relations with the Western nations and the neighboring states are being weighed, they will show a tilt to the side on which the members of the special relationship put their arms and loans. Whenever a sign of improvement is noticed in the relations between Pakistan and India or Afghanistan, more arms and loans are placed on the tilted side of the weighing machine.

The leaders of Washington consider the sovereignty of Pakistan a (?stamp) that can be changed. It is most probably not in the national interest of Pakistan. Such American policy is also not in the overall interest of the other nations of the Asian and Pacific region. The large-scale condemnation of the U.S. piratical attack proves this fact.

The socialist and nonaligned nations have raised their firm voice in support of acceptable international laws. The Soviet Government issued a statement on 23 April with a desire to bring an overall improvement to the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. It said that, as in other regions, relations can be developed not by pitting one nation against the other but by strengthening friendship, trust, and mutual understanding among nations on the basis of equality and open cooperation. Following this path, a door can be opened to the just solution of the border problem and other bilateral issues, and normalization of relations between India and Pakistan.

KAPITSA HOLDS TALKS WITH PHILIPPINES' AQUINO

LD281328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 28 Apr (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines, and Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is here on a visit.

Consultations were also held with Philippines Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leticia Shahani. There was a detailed exchange of views on the prospects of developing Soviet-Philippine relations and on some international issues, relating in particular to the situation in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. The sides agreed to continue contacts.

Taking part in the conversations was USSR Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines Vadim Shabalin.

DONG SY NGUYEN MEETS WITH ALIYEV IN MOSCOW

BK251204 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Geyadr Aliyev, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received at the Kremlin in Moscow on Thursday [24 April] Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to the Soviet Union. The two vice chairmen, based on the agreement between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Communist Party of Vietnam General Secretary Le Daun, discussed issues of promoting the two countries economic cooperation.

CPSU AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

PM251151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Interparty Contacts"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for contacts between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], a delegation of CPSU officials headed by F.P. Senko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee agriculture and food industry section, visited the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] 8-16 Aril. Delegation members acquainted themselves with the LPRP's activity in the leadership of agriculture and passed on the CPSU's experience in this sphere.

The delegation was received by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and chief of the LPDR planning committee.

BRIEFS

GOODS DELIVERY TO SRV -- A protocol has been signed in Moscow on deliveries of Soviet industrial construction machinery to Vietnam next year. The agreed volume of shipments is 60 percent higher than this year's. Vietnam is to receive 300,000 rubles' worth of agricultural machinery, machinetools and industrial plant. The Soviet Union is also to help Vietnam in setting up 275,000 acres of (?heavier) rubber-bearing plantations. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Apr 86 LD]

CHEBRIKOV RETURNS FROM 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY' VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD251905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest: Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR KGB, was in Hungary on an official friendly visit 23-25 April, at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During his stay in Hungary, Comrade Chebrikov held talks with Kamara, minister of the interior of the Hungarian People's Republic, during which there was an exchange of views on questions of mutual interest.

Comrade Chebrikov was received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, topical questions concerning the development of Soviet-Hungarian ties, the activities of the CPSU and the MSZMP and cooperation between them, were discussed.

Today Comrade Chebrikov left Budapest. At the airfield in Moscow Comrade Chebrikov was met by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1837 GMT on 25 April adds that Chebrikov departed Budapest from Ferihegy Airport, seen off by Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee Istvan Horvath, Janos Kamara, and other officials.]

MEDVEDEV, YAKOVLEV MEET HUNGARY'S BERECZ IN MOSCOW

PM280947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee -- TASS headline]

[Text] From 23 to 25 April at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Berecz, secretary of MSZMP Central Committee, was in Moscow with a group of senior workers of the MSZMP Central Committee. The Hungarian comrades were received by Comrades Medvedev and Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversations, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, matters relating to present day ideological work were discussed. An exchange of opinions took place on the development of links between the CPSU and the MSZMP in this sphere.

The guests also had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections, the PRAVDA Editorial Bureau, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR took part in the talks.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON EEC MEETING ON TERRORISM

Talks 'Controlled From Washington'

LD251755 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague April 25 TASS -- A meeting of home and justice ministers of the Common Market member-countries has been held in the capital of the Netherlands. On the agenda of the meeting were questions pertaining to "combatting terrorism," yet the debate was reduced actually to a coordination of actions by secret services and repressive machineries of 12 EEC member-countries with the similar U.S. departments. This activity will be pearheaded against democratic, including anti-war organizations, representaties of progressive movements, citizens from countries pursuing an active anti-imperialist policy.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of stepping up sanctions vis-a-vis sovereign Libya, and their course was almost completely controlled from Washington. Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney-general, and William Webster, FBI director, who arrived here, did not officially participate in the discussions, but were intensively lobbying the ministers.

This has been mirrored in the results of the session. Along with general commitments on strengthening ties between the police of the member-countries of the Community and the USA, the participants in the talks committed themselves to exchange broadly information with the USA on the events and persons involved in "terrorism." Thus Washington has received an opportunity to influence the activity of the police and secret services of Western Europe. By supplying information cooked up by the CIA and the FBI, the USA will have now an opportunity to direct the activity of the punitive bodies of the Common Market against the citizens of a country, which is listed as an "objectionable" one at a given moment.

Paris April 25 TASS -- The meeting of justice and home ministers of the Common Market member-countries was vigilantly watched by the Washington emissaries, the newspaper of the French Communists "L'HUMANITE" said today. That is precisely why the USA succeeded without too much effort in getting from their West European allies consent to a close coordination of the secret services' actions.

LIBYA CONDEMNS EEC DECISION TO CUT DIPLOMATS

LD251358 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 25 TASS -- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has condemned the decision of the member countries of the European Economic Community on a cut in the diplomatic staff of the Jamahiriyah in their capitals, says the statement issued here by the People's Bureau for External Relations (Libya's Foreign Ministry), the Libyan JANA news agency said.

The document says that this anti-Libyan step was taken under the pressure of the United Libyan citizens staying abroad.

These two powers, the statement points out, are using their influence to distract general attention from the crimes comitted by the USA against Libya's peaceful citizens during the raid of the U.S. Air Force on Libyan cities. The Jamahiriyah deplores the stand of the West European nations, which upset the traditional bonds of friendship between Libya and those European states. The decision of the EEC member countries constitutes approval of the act of armed aggression perpetrated by the USA and Britain.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, the statement says, categorically denies the unsubstantiated accusations of its involvement in acts of terrorism.

France Joins 'Discriminatory' Sanctions

LD252002 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 25 TASS -- The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that France is joining the discriminatory sanctions introduced by the EEC countries against Libya and endorsed by the foreign ministers of EEC member countries. These discriminatory measures were taken by the Common Market countries under pressure from Washington that is trying to draw the West European partners into its militaristic ventures.

Within the framework of the adopted measures, it is said in a communique published here by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the staff of the Libyan People's Bureau and Consulate in France will be reduced, and the movement of Libyan diplomats in the country will be restricted.

The time needed by Libyan citizens to get French entry visas is also being extended.

Italian Sanctions Noted

LD261929 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 26 TASS -- Toeing the line of the White House which seeks to draw its allies as widely as possible into the rabid anti-Libyan campaign launched by the Reagan administration, the Government of Italy has announced the adoption of discriminatory measures with regard to Libya. The measures envisage a cut in the staff of the People's Bureau (embassy) of Libya in Italy and a restriction on the Libyan diplomats' freedom of travel about the country. The Italian Foreign Ministry's statement has it that the measures have been adopted in accordance with the recent decision of the foreign ministers of twelve Common Market countries on the application of sanctions against Libya.

FRG UNABLE TO CONFIRM LIBYAN ROLE IN BOMBING

LD262007 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- IZVESTIYA's West Berlin correspondent writes in the paper today that there is absolutely no evidence that the bomb in the West Berlin discotheque "La Belle" was the work of "Libyan terrorists." This pretext was used by Washington as a reason for the U.S. military aggression against Libya. But the U.S. authorities need the evidence. After all, the United States has been trumpeting around the world about the credible, but secret intelligence in their possession.

Washington's accusations are at least mistrusted by the majority of the population in West Berlin. Even such a reactionary paper as BERLINER MORGENPOST was rather skeptical: "Frankly speaking, all the suspicions melt away before one's eyes."

The terrorist actions of the U.S. military in Libya caused a powerful wave of indignation among the West Berlin public.

Demonstrations and meetings follow one after the other. Washington is accused of carrying out a policy of state terrorism.

"We ask you, Mr President," says a letter from railway workers at Spandau Station addressed to Reagan, "to cease the policy of blackmail and violence that is damaging the interests of peace and international security."

West Berlin is in turmoil. The commission investigating the dischotheque explosion is almost fighting to confirm the U.S. accusations against Libya and is unable to obtain evidence of Libyan citizens' participation, writes the IZVESTIYA correspondent.

ZAMYATIN REPLACES POPOV AS USSR AMBASSADOR TO UK

LD251828 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. appointed Leonid Zamyatin ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Great Britain.

Leonid Zamyatin was born in 1922. He received higher education. Leonid Zamyatin joined the diplomatic service in 1946 and held a number of high-ranking posts on the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. and abroad.

In 1959-1960 he served as permanent representative of the U.S.S.R. at the IAEA, Austria, and in 1962-1970 -- as head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

In 1970-1978 he worked as director general of TASS (news agency of the Soviet Union) at the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and in 1978-1986 -- as head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Zamyatin is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Viktor Popov was relieved of his duties as ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Great Britain in connection with retirement on pension.

THATCHER WILLING TO SUPPORT MORE U.S. 'TERRORIST ACTS'

LD280725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0553 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] London, 28 Apr (TASS) -- The British Conservative government is prepared to support further international terrorist acts by the Reagan administration similar to the barbaric raid against Libya. This follows from the statement British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made in a BBC interview. Answering one of the questions, the head of the Tory cabinet stressed that she would approve the take-off of U.S. aircraft from military bases in Britain agair, if President Reagan decides to bomb the capitals of Syria and Iran for the purpose of "fighting terorrism."

UK DEFENSE AIDE ON U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS ISSUE

LD241111 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

British Defense Secretary George Younger made an attempt to "reassure" the British public, alarmed by the admission of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Parliament that the American Armed Forces actually had the right to use at their discretion nuclear weapons stationed at U.S. military bases in Britain. Disclaiming that admission, the defense secretary argued in an interview to a BBC radio program that the use of those weapons was fully controlled by the British Government and that they could not be used without the mutual accord of the U.S. President and the British prime minister.

Younger's statement is viewed here as a Whitehall manoeuvre to defuse the political scandal caused by Margaret Thatcher's admissions. Addressing the House of Commons, she said in her comments on the recent raids of the U.S. Air Force on Libya from British territory that it was up to the United States to choose weapons to hit necessary targets. In this way the prime minister gave the USA a free hand in deciding on the use of nuclear weapons in raids mounted from the American bases in Britain, THE MORNING STAR said today about the statements of the head of government. The newspaper also added that these statements had caused a storm of outrage from political opposition and the anti-war forces. The prime minister at last admitted that the United States could use nuclear weapons from British territory even without Britain's permission, P. Johns, chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said. Margaret Thatcher's statement was strongly criticized by Labour spokesmen and by David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party. The PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency points out that George Younger's interview today will hardly satisfy many opposition parliamentarians, who believe that the government should exercise thougher control over the American military bases in Britain.

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN RECEIVE CYPRUS DELEGATION

PM281123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 25 April between A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) consisting of E. Papaioannou, general secretary of AKEL; K. Konstantinou, member of the AKEL Central Committee Politburo and Central Secretariat; and G. Khristodboulidhis, member of the AKEL Central Committee Politburo and Central Secretariat.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on topical questions of the international situation and the Cyprus problem, as well as interparty relations between the CPSU and AKEL.

The participants noted their unity of views in assessing the international situation, which is characterized by the severe exacerbation of tension as a result of the U.S. imperialist circles' flagrant flouting of the people's will for peace, the further development of the arms race, the carrying out of nuclear explosions, and the pursuit of the piratical policy of "neoglobalism." The representatives of the CPSU and AKEL resolutely condemn the reckless act of U.S. state terrorism against Libya and its illegal actions in Nicaragua and Afghanistan and demand an end to all these provocative actions. The CPSU and AKEL representatives reaffirmed their parties' unchanging solidarity with the peoples of the Near and Middle East, Latin America, and South Africa who are fighting for their independence and social progress.

The CPSU and AKEL consider it a task of paramount importance to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. This goal can be achieved through radical disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, equal security for all, and the establishment of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in relations between states. In this connection the Cypriot comrades stressed the exceptional importance of the large-scale, constructive new peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union in the 27th CPSU Congress documents and in statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The AKEL delegation reported on the Cypriot people's selfless struggle for a lasting settlement in Cyprus, which is hindered by the unceasing interference of U.S. and NATO imperialist forces in the country's internal affairs and the continuing occupation of the northern part of the island by Turkish troops. The Cypriot comrades assessed highly the Soviet proposals "On the Principles for a Cyprus Settlement and Ways of Achieving it," noting that their implementation could break the deadlock on the Cyprus problems and promote a just settlement of its international aspects.

The CPSU representatives reaffirmed the unchanging position of the Soviet Union, which is opposed to the division of the island and the elimination of the Republic of Cyprus and in favor of preserving the country's status, in accordance with the will of the people, as an independent, sovereign, federal state of territorial integrity, free from any foreign military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment. An important factor for settling the Cyprus problem would be representative international conference convened under UN auspices.

The two parties' delegations are convinced that the successful resolution of the Cyprus problem requires cohesion and united efforts by all democratic and patriotic forces of the Republic of Cyprus, a responsible approach by all interested states to the fulfillment of UN resolutions on Cyprus, and the maximum utilization of the good offices of the UN secretary general.

The CPSU and AKEL confirmed their parties' desire to continue to advocate the further development of all-around ties and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus, the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Cypriot peoples, and the consolidation of fraternal relations between the CPSU and AKEL.

GREEK GROUP CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. BASES

LD240335 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Athens April 23 TASS -- The Organizing Committee for National Security of Greece has issued a statement saying that the U.S. bandit attack on Libya makes it essential for Greek people to step up their campaign for the withdrawal of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons from this country.

The committee released the statement after a joint meeting of representatives of major Greek mass organizations it had arranged.

Speaking at the meeting were M. Nikolinakos, chairman of the Greek Committee for the Removal of Foreign Military Bases, and other members of anti-war organizations. They sharply condemned the U.S. attack on Libya, branding it as a gross violation of the U.N. Charter.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the Greek Government to adopt all necessary measures to put up a sturdy barrier to the United States' use of its military facilities in Greek territory for aggressive purposes.

N. EUROPE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET USSR COUNTERPARTS

LD272342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1117 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Report by correspondent R. Oyasaar]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Apr (TASS) -- In Espoo, near Helsinki, the traditional yearly conference of representatives of friendship societies with the USSR from countries in northern Europe and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was concluded here. Discussed were the directions and concrete tasks of the forthcoming work of the societies.

In the course of the conference, the Soviet delegation informed its participants of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and also stated the USSR's readiness to continue with all the means at its disposal expanding and stepping up cooperation with all friendship societies with the USSR in the countries of northern Europe.

The conference participants expressed deep concern over the alarming situation in the world. They noted the contribution made by friendship societies to the struggle to strengthen peace and security and to establish a climate of good-neighborliness and trust among peoples.

The conference adopted a final document giving a high assessment of the Soviet Union's complex major peace initiatives aimed at preserving peace and fully eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons in stages by the end of this century. It states that the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is receiving wider and wider support among the population and parliaments of the countries in the regions. Turning northern Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons, with appropriate guarantees from the great powers, the document points out, would facilitate an easing of tension on the continent of Europe and would assist in halting the arms race.

The 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid has exerted and continues to exert a stabilizing influence on the situation in Europe and promotes the maintenance of peace in the north of the continent. The conference's final document stressed that the broad cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union is convincing evidence of the vitality of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems.

U.S. ISRAEL AGREE ON ATTACKING PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD261121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1047 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Attention is being drawn here to reports from the United States that, by agreement with Washington, Tel Aviv is preparing in the near future to strike against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. It follows from these reports that the Israeli General Staff is planning to carry out air raids on those civilian targets with a simultaneous attack by land forces.

Local political observers point out thast the preparation for new Israeli aggressive actions is happening at a time when the United States is whipping up tension in the Mediterranean area and endless U.S. provocations are taking place against sovereign Libya. It is no secret to anyone that the armed U.S. attack on Libya was fully approved and supported in Tel Aviv. It is symbolic that the preparation for an aggressive action by Israel is occurring in the context of an unabridled anti-Libyan campaign in the United States and against the background of statements by U.S. leaders about a possible new armed attack on Libya.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 26 April adds the following:

"At the same time, voices can be heard more and more often in the United States that the organizers of the current tension in the Middle East are not only Libya, but to a greater extent Syria and Iran. In this connection it is not ruled out that strikes will be made both on Lebanon and Libya, and also on Syria and Iran."]

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD: ARABS, MOSCOW WILL OPPOSE U.S.

LD271712 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Statement given by Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and president of Syria, to interviewer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Political Observer, in Damascus, date not given, from the "Vremya" newscast; Al-Asad in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] I was interested in familiarizing myself with the 27th CPSU Congress documents which advances a very important and extensive program for eliminating weapons of mass destruction, preventing the threat of nuclear war, and creating a comprehensive system of international security.

In my opinion, the concrete proposals and ideas contained in this program are in accordance with the hopes and interests of the people. The USSR peace initiatives show that is aspiring to stop production of nuclear weapons and eliminate them completely, to achieve a curb in conventional weapons, an take a decisive step toward preventing wars in the future.

It is a matter of regret that the United States has not responded to this initiative. On the contrary, the United States has contributed to the aggravation and complication of the international situation. It has embarked on a path of escalating aggression first in in this, then in that area of the world, as has happened in Latin America and, very recently, in Libya. The United States attacked the Libyan Jamahiriyah, subjected its towns and the houses of peaceful citizens to bombing -- killing women, children, and old people under the pretext that Libya allegedly carries out terrorist acts.

Libya has declared more than once that is has nothing to do with terrorist acts carried out in several European countries. On the basis of what logic has the United States given itself the right to act to punish whole countries and peoples, undermining international principles and laws? This is terrifying logic. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our time, and we reject it. We condemn the U.S. policy of neoglobalism.

The main reasons for tension in the Middle East are Israel's expansionist aspirations, and the U.S. intention to achieve hegemony in the area. For the sake of its aggressive strategy, Washington is aiming to foist on us its own order, even to (?dictate) our way of life. We reject this. We will combat any attempt to harm us. We have no alternative to opposing the whole package of the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel. Syria and the other Arab countries are supported in this opposition by the strength of the world liberation movement, by their friends in the world, first and foremost in the Soviet Union.

Syria has always supported the well-known Soviet proposals for achieving a just settlement in the Middle East, and continues to do so. They are in accordance with the proposals of the Arab countries which were approved at the meeting of Arab leaders in Fes. The problem is, however, that the United States and Israel reject proposals, both the Soviet and the Arab ones.

I can see no other way to establish peace in our region other than the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations, in which the Soviet Union and the United States must take part. The presence of the USSR at such a conference is essential, for its participation would mean the existence of serious guarantees for a just and firm settlement.

Washington and Tel Aviv do not want such guarantees, and for this reason they do not want the participation of the Soviet Union at a conference on the Middle East. In this way they are driving the whole process into a dead end. It is extremely important for the Soviet Union to be a participant in the peace process in our region, and a guarantor of this process.

Syria and the Soviet Union are aspiring to strengthen their close links on the basis of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union is conducting an active struggle for preserving and strengthening peace. It is playing a very important and effective role in supporting peoples fighting for their freedom, independence, and progress.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'LATEST' U.S., ISRAELI 'THREATS'

LD261335 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut April 26 TASS -- The U.S. attack on Libyan Jamahiriyah is a dangerous stage in Washington's global policy, said Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Over the recent years that policy manifested itself in the seizure of Grenada, blockade of Nicaragua, and mining of its territorial waters, U.S. involvement in the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in 1982, he stressed in an interview to the Lebanese weekly AL-SHIRA'.

The latest threats to Syria come in line with that policy, said the foreign minister of Syria. The pressure of Washington and Tel Aviv on Arab countries is strong, but the people of Syria is fully determined to give a rebuff to aggression.

"By-gone [as received] is the time when Israel was able to hit a strike on Syria with impunity. Such a strike will now lead to a beginning of broad military confrontation in the course of which Israel will inevitably sustain big manpower and material losses. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Speaking on problems facing the Palestine resistance movement, the foreign minister of Syria declared for "restoration of unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist basis".

COMMENTATOR DENIES USSR KNEW IN ADVANCE OF U.S. RAID

PM261609 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy article: "Curtain of Slander: The Events in Libya and Washington's New Anti-Soviet Fabrication"]

[Text] Threats against Libya are again being heard from Washington. The U.S. aircraft carriers from whose decks attacking aircraft could take off at any moment to rain down missiles and bombs on the Jamahiriyah's cities are continuing their sinister movements in the Mediterranean.

The concepts of conscience and honor are, as we are aware, unkown to bandits. This also applies in full measures to those who are pursuing a policy of state terrorism in the international arena. It is no coincidence that those people on the banks of the Potomac have decided to back up their aircraft carrier with diplomacy with a campaign of malicious slander. The Soviet Union has been chosen as the target of this campaign. The mass media have put into circulation a false story claiming that the USSR knew in advance of the projected raid on Libya by U.S. aircraft but did nothing to prevent it. But even this is not all. Rumors are being circulated concerning an alleged "understanding" on the division of "spheres of influence" between the United States and our country. Libya it is said, proved to be in the U.S. sphere, and so Moscow calmly looked on as the residential quarters of Tripoli and Banghazi crumbled under American bombs.

Naturallly, it is difficult to imagine any greater vileness! However, one need not be particularly surprised. People who kill children and then make speeches about the "humaneness" of such actions are indeed incapable of anything else.

Our country's position in relation to the events around Libya has always been clear and firm. Numerous steps were undertaken on the part of the USSR [so storony SSSR] to prevent the aggression that was being prepared. The Soviet Union repeatedly addressed serious warnings to the U.S. Administration regarding the dangerous consequences of the continuation of the anti-Libya policy not only for the situation in the Mediterranean area but also for the entire international situation. Washington, however, failed to heed these appeals.

The barbarous raids by American aircraft on peaceful Libyan cities have aroused the anger and indignation of Soviet people. All our people have demanded an end to the piratical raids by the United States against a sovereign Arab state. The Soviet leadership has expressed a resolute protest to the U.S. Administration and has demanded that Washington immediately end its adventurist policy. A corresponding representation has also been made to the British Government, which approved the use of U.S. Air Force bases in carrying out the air raids on Libya.

The Soviet Union's moral, political, diplomatic, and military support for friendly Libya has earned the approval of the international community.

This was confirmed by the session of the UN Security Council held the other day. The United States ended up in virtual isolation. And it was only the veto by the representatives of the United States, Britain, and France that saved Washington from the adoption of a resolution condemning the American military's armed attack on Libya.

In these circumstances, the people over the ocean have indeed drawn a curtain of slander in order to cast a shadow on the USSR and to attempt to drive a wedge into Soviet-Libyan relations. But the false concoctions cannot conceal the truth -- our country's position remains immutable. To cite the assurance given by M.S. Gorbachev in his message to M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, the Soviet Union firmly intends to continue fulfilling the pledges it has assumed, including in the context of the further strengthening of Libya's defense capability. And in the prevailing situation this is now of particular significance for this Arab country.

AL-QADHDHAFI: NO JUSTIFICATION FOR U.S. RAID

PM272005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "No Justification for Aggression. M. al-Qadhdhafi Interview"]

[Text] London, 27 Apr -- The real reason for the barbaric raid by U.S. aircraft on Libya's peaceful cities is the undisguised hatred on the part of the present U.S. Administration for any manifestations of the national liberation movement, of the struggle for freedom and national independence in various regions of the world, the Middle East included, M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, stated in an interview granted to the London newspaper SUNDAY TODAY.

In order to find a justification for outright aggression against states that have embarked on the path of independent development, Washington is mounting a virulent propaganda war against such countries and regimes and is accusing them of some sort of "involvement in terrorism," as can be seen fom the example of Libya, he pointed out.

"We are most clearly and definitely opposed to terrorism and we reject such methods as the kidnapping and murder of innocent people," M. al-Qadhdhafi said. The real terrorists are those people who use the most sophisticated weapons systems to strike at peaceful inhabitants, he emphasized, noting that the roots of the violence and bloodshed in today's world lie in the existence of racism, exploitation, and colonialism.

There was absolutely no reason for the attack on Libya, and the United States has absolutely no justification, the leader of the Libyan revolution continued. In reality the United States is planning to subvert the Arab liberation movement and is exploiting the acts of kidnapping that are taking place in order "to divert attention away from the just struggle of the Palestinian people." Washington's "crusade" strategy -- of which Libya has now become a direct victim -- merely kindles conflicts and leads to the general exacerbation of international tension and military confrontation in the world, M. al-Qadhdhafi emphasized.

He condemned Great Britain for complicity in the U.S. aggression agaisnt Libya.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO UN

LD252010 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, has sent a letter to the U.N. Security Council.

It stresses that the aggressive policy of the United States vis-a-vis Libya is a serious threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and all over the world. The USA is instigating murder of the leader of the revolution and head of a member state of the United Nations Organisation, crudely interferes in the homes affairs of another country, violating the norms and practices of international law, the letter says.

TASS CITES JANA ON CIA INVOLVEMENT IN LONDON BOMBING

LD251751 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 25 TASS -- Commenting on reports about an explosion in a British Airways office in London the Libyan news agency JANA said that the blast had been staged by the U.S. Central Intelligence agency.

At first the Western mass media, JANA noted, tried to put the responsibility for that terrorist act on Libya. However, such accusations turned out to be totally groundless. They cannot be proved.

The explosion was staged, JANA emphasized, in order to exacerbate tensions in the southern Mediterranean and create a pretext for new provocations against sovereign Libya.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS LIBYANS INJURED IN U.S. ACTION

LD251907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli; from the "Vremya" newcast"]

[Text] The Washington administration continues to assert that the recent U.S. armed action against Libya was a purely military operation. Is this so?

I am now with a large group of foreign correspondents outside Triplli's main hospital. In here are many Libyan victims of the U.S. Air Force's pirate raid on a densely populated quarter of the Libyan capital. Hasin Bashir, aged 7, is wounded in the head; Shamiz Rajid, age 15, is wounded in the spine; Sa'id Abdallah, aged 52, with 5 children, is wounded in the spine. [video shows patients in hospital beds]

This list could be continued, yet President Reagan, who ceaselessly preaches Christian ideals, calls himself a champion of human rights. Of what rights? The right to give the order to kill somebody, to maim somebody else, and to bring grief and suffering to people?

[Muhammad Bakri Krevi -- in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] My name is Muhammad Bakri Krevi. I am a doctor, a traumatologist, from Tripoli's Central Hospital. I can say this for certain: What the U.S. Administration has done is a vile crime, which only barabrians could commit.

[Rassadin] Here in Libya, as in Vietnam and Grenada, as in Lebanon and Nicaragua, Washington's policy is now associated with the practice of blatant terrorism, crimes against humanity, and open genocide. [video shows further shots of hospital patients]

NICARAGUA PROTESTS RECENT U.S. STATEMENTS, ACTIONS

LD271217 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 27 TASS -- The United States does not want peace in Central America and banks on raw military power in a bid to crush the Sandinist popular revolution, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has said in the Face the Nation radio and television program.

He denounced the hypocritical policies of the Reagan administration which pays lip service to the Contadora Group's peace-making efforts, while in fact setting the stage for direct armed intervention against Nicaragua.

The Pentagon, Ortega said, is fast increasing its presence in neighbouring Honduras. U.S. troops are stationed in the immediate proximity of the Nicaraguan border and giving all-round aid to "contra" gangs.

Ortega Interview Cited

LD280705 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City April 28 TASS -- The Reagan administration is pursuing towards Nicaragua a policy of blackmail, pressure and threats, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said in an interview with the Mexican newspaper "EXCELSIOR". The aim of that criminal policy, he said, is to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government elected by the people and destroy the Sandinist revolution. Washington's stand is the main obstacle to ensuring peace in Central America, the president said.

Daniel Ortega spoke highly of the activity of the "Contadora Group" for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region. He said that this process should continue. Nicaragua, he said, is ready to sign the draft act on establishing peace in Central America, which was prepared by the "Contadora Group", as soon as the United States gives written guarantees of renunciation of aggression against the Republic and of support for the Nicaraguan "contras". The hostile actions of the White House in Central America, the president stressed, are a crime perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against all the Latin American peoples.

Reagan Statement Formally Protested

LD280645 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 28 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua has handed a note of protest to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in connection with President Reagan's statement of April 23, in which he again attacked and threatened the land of Sandino.

Statements by President Reagan, the note says, are again demonstrating the intention of the administration to continue to give support to mercenary terrorists in Central America with a view to directing their attacks at Nicaragua.

The Niaraguan Embassy in the USA points out in a statement released here simultaneously that the Nicaraguan Government is categorically rejecting Washington's malicious allegations about Managua's involvement in international terrorism.

The document stresses that the White House resorts to such methods to press the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress anew for support for the President's request of 100 million dollars to finance the operations of real terrorists, the gangs of "contras."

Making charges against Nicaragua, the statement goes on to say, President Reagan never says who laid mines at Nicaraguan harbours or who prepared and spread a CIA manual on the organization of political assassinations. President Reagan never says that the gangs of "contras" supported by Washington are constantly perpetrating acts of terrorism against the civilian population of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government denounces any manifestation of terrorism. The Nicaraguan people themselves are victims of the policy of state terrorism, openly encouraged by the U.S. Administration and implemented by the CIA and the groupings of "contras" set up by the USA, the document says.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION APPEALS TO ARMED FORCES

PY190334 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] In a letter addressed to the Carabineros and the Armed Forces, the Patriotic Front Manuel Rodriguez [FPMR] has stated that the FPMR does not seek a military confrontation with the Armed Forces but rather to defend popular actions against tyranny, urging those in uniform to join the struggle for the removal of Pinochet.

The FPMR stated that, in a year called decisive by everyone, the levels of confrontation are necessarily escalating and, as the regime continues its repression, we feel it is essential to appeal to those who are involved in repression today to pull out, to desert.

Our aim is not to annihilate the Armed Forces. Our aim is to have a large portion of the Armed Forces join the people, the popular struggle, to have them foresake repression.

Another paragraph says: We seek the regime's defeat and the restoration of sovereignty to the people so they can make the ultimate decisions. The FPMR warned that to end the dictatorship entails dismantling all the repressive military and judicial structures the regime has created to perpetuate oppression.

PERUVIAN ENVOY DEPARTS MOSCOW 14 APR

PM161417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Rene Hooper Lopez, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow on 14 April.